Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,——"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison*.——Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME I, { CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 9, 1841. { NUMBER 35.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, n every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for November, 1841.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
2 Tuesday,	44 6	16 5				
3 Wednesday,	45 6	15 5				
4 Thursday,	46 6	14 5	Last Quarter,	7	3	55 E.
5 Friday,	47 6	13 5	New Moon	14	11	11 M.
6 Saturday,	48 6	12 5	First Quarter,	22	3	46 M.
7 Sunday,	49 6	10 5	Full Moon,	30	0	41 M.
8 Monday.	50 6	9 5				

THE CHARLOTTE

Female Academy

WILL be re-opened on the 1st day of October next. Pupils can be accommodated with board, either in respectable families in the village, or in the Academy with the Teachers, at $9 per month.

Terms of Tuition per Session.

THIRD CLASS.

Reading, Spelling, with the Elements of Geography and Arithmetic, } $ 8 50

SECOND CLASS.

Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Emerson's second part Arithmetic and Olney's Geography, } $10 50

FIRST CLASS.

Including the studies of the second, with larger systems of Arithmetic and Geography, Algebra, Composition, Botany, History—Natural, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, &c., &c. } $16 50

EXTRA BRANCHES.

Instruction in Music on the Piano, per Session.	$25
The French Language per session,	10
Drawing and painting in water colors, per sess.	10
Oriental Teinting, per course,	10
Wax Fruit or Flowers, do.	6
Embroidery in Silk and Chenille, Worsted Lamp Mats, Ottomans, &c. &c.	5
French Sachets, Screens, and Work Baskets, per course,	5

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON.
Principal.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1841. 27...r

ENGLISH And Classical School.

P. S. NEY

WILL open a School in the immediate vicinity of the Catawba Springs, Lincoln County, on Monday the 20th instant. The Studies will embrace all the branches requisite to qualify students for entering College.

TERMS OF TUITION:

English Elements and Arithmetic for ten mos.	$10
Entire English Department,	15
Classical and Mathematical do.,	22
Stenography, to any Student dtsiring it, gratis. But no admission for less than half a Session (two and a half months) except on special agreement.	

The reputation of Mr. NEY as an instructor of youth, is so well known in Western North Carolina, as to require no commendation. As to his capacity and unwearied attention to the advancement of his pupils, reference may be made to most of the leading men of the adjoining counties.

Students can obtain boarding at the Catawba Springs, (Thos. Hampton's) on reasonable terms—the distance from the Springs to the School being only one mile.

Catawba Springs, Sept. 16, 1841.

Administrators' Notice.

THE Subscribers, having qualified at October Term, 1841, of Mecklenburg County Court as Administrators on the estate of *William Alexander*, deceased, request all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery. And all those indebted to the same must make early settlements, as long indulgence will not be given.

ADAM ALEXANDER, } Admrs.
CHAS. T. ALEXANDER, }

November 2, 1841. 34...F

Last Notice.

THE subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to the late firm of *Alexander & Brothers*, that the business of that concern must be closed forthwith. All who do not comply with this notice between this time and the 1st of January next, by a settlement of their notes or accounts, may rest assured of having to settle them with an officer. This is *positively the last notice* we shall give on this subject.

ADAM ALEXANDER,
One of the Surviving Partners of the firm of Alexander & Brothers.

November 2, 1841. 34...F

Charlotte Journal insert until the 1st of January.

DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for *cash*.

Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8....F

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRING.

Thomas Trotter

STILL continues to repair *Clocks and Watches* in the very best manner, if requested by the owner to do so. He is well supplied with all kinds o materials. His Shop is in the Jewellery Store of S. P. Alexander, situated South from the Courthouse, between the "Mansion House" and the "Charlotte Hotel." It will be his earnest desire to do work faithfully, so as to merit encouragement.

☞ His price shall be as moderate as possible for CASH. [Charlotte, July 6, 1841...4w

Clock & Watch Repairing.

SAMUEL LAWING

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a shop in the town of Charlotte, nearly opposite the "Carolina Inn," where he will be glad to receive work in his line of business. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired in the most substantial manner, at short notice, on moderate terms, and warranted to perform well. A portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Charlotte, June 1, 1841. 13...F

Concord Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and the surrounding country, that he has oponed a GROCERY STORE in the town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and carefully selected supply of

GROCERIES &

Such as—Wines and Liquors, imported and domestic; Sugar; Coffee; Bread; Crackers; Cheese; Lemons; French Prunes; Cakes; Raisins; Candies of all kinds, Toys; prime chewing and smoking Tobacco; Spanish Cigars of the best quality; Garden Seeds of every kind; Indigo; Copperas; Madder; Ginger; Spice; Pepper, Almonds; Cloves; Cinnamon; English Walnuts; Maccaroni; Vermaselli; Sardines; Herrings; Essence of Cinnamon; do. Peppermint, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping a complete stock, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

F. R. ROUECHE.

May 25, 1841. 12...y

James Conner,

TYPE FOUNDER,

Corner of Ann and Nassau Sts., New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old patrons, and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture and supply every article used in the printing business, as well as to stereotype all jobs that may offer. He embraces this opportunity to return thanks to those whose patronage he has extensively enjoyed for so many years, and to say that he is to be found at the old established stand, corner of Ann and Nassau streets, fully prepared to execute any order that he may be honoured with; and that the Type manufactured by him, is from a *selection of faces taken from his old specimens*, together with a number of additions of a *superior cut;* that he is enabled to supply SORTS as well as FOUNTS, of the most beautiful of his old faces, and of a greatly improved quality of metal. He is also engaged in getting up, by a newly discovered process, an extensive series of new and highly ornamental articles. Arrangements are made with the manufacturers of Presses and other Printing materials, that will enable him to execute orders as expeditiously as any other Founder in the Union, and on as favorable terms.

A new specimen is now in the course of printing.

TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and July Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove proporty, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Mecklenburg County, N. C. Oct. 19, 1841. 32.

Notes of Hand and Land Deeds; also Clerks' and Sheriffs' Blanks, for Sale at this Office.

AGRICULTURE.

From the New York Post.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN AGRICULTURE.

In the Phalange, a Fourier paper published at Paris, Sept. 8th, a novel discovery is described, which if true, will work a great change in an important department of agricultural labor. It is communicated to the Paris print by Charles Poillard, and M. Bernard, who date their letter at Brest, August, 1841. It appears, that while they and some of their friends, who farm their own estates, were engaged in conversation on the subject of agriculture, it was observed by one of them, that that branch of industry was suffering more from the want of enterprise than any other, and that nothing was to be done without manure, which was every day becoming more scarce and expensive. This remark led to an inquiry into the properties of manure, and particularly as to what provision nature has made in those uncultivated regions, where there seems to be a vigorous and luxuriant growth, without artificial assistance.

"In observing nature unassisted, or unthwarted rather, by the hand of man, in vegetable reproduction, it is found that when the seed is ripe it falls upon the ground, and then the plant which has produced it sheds its leaves or falls itself upon it, in decay, and covers and protects it from the weather, until generation has commenced, and the young plant is able to grow up in health and strength, and full developement, to recommence the same routine of seeding and reproduction.

"From this it follows that, in nature, every plant produces its own soil or *humus*, and that the earth only serves to bear the plant, and not to aid or nourish it in vegetation. The nourishment of plants is thus supposed to be derived from *air* and *water*, *heat* and *light*, or electricity, in different proportions, adapted to the different varieties of vegetable nature."

With this general notion [illegible], and considering wheat to be, in present circumstances, one of the most important vegetable substances, they agreed to try experiments, and in October last undertook the following operations:

In a field which had been sown with rye because the land was deemed too poor for wheat, a plot of twelve square yards, untilled and left without manure, was carefully strewed over with the grains of wheat, and wheaten straw was laid upon it closely and about one inch in thickness. In a garden, also, which had been neglected for several years, a few square yards of earth were trodden over, and the surface being made close and hard, some grains of wheat were scattered on this hardened surface and a layer of straw one inch in depth was carefully laid over it and left, as in the former case, to take its chance without ulterior attention. And in order to make doubt impossible concerning the mere secondary functions of mineral earth in vegetable reproduction, twenty grains of wheat were sown upon the surface of a pane of glass and covered with some straw alone, as in the former case.

The germination of the seed was soon apparent and most healthy in development. "The winter has been most rigorous," say these correspondents, "for times been frozen in one solid mass to a depth of six inches in the garden, where the wheat was sown, and this happened several times during the winter, to the great injury of many plants and even the entire destruction of some, while the spots protected by the straw were never thoroughly congealed, nor were the grains of wheat, though lying on the surface under the straw, at all affected by the cold. During the spring, excessive droughts prolonged, and several times repeated, have prevented vegetation on the common plan from flourishing in healthy progress, while our little spots of wheat have hardly felt the inconvenience of excessive dryness, for the earth protected by the straw has never been deprived entirely of moisture, and our blades of corn were flourishing when all around was drooping and uncertain. To conclude, then, we have thoroughly succeeded in our practical experiment, and the wheat produced is of the finest quality.—The straw was more than six feet high, and in the ears were 50 and 60, and even 80 grains of wheat full development, the admiration of all who saw them, and particularly those which grew upon the pane of glass, and which were quite as healthy and as large as those which grew upon the common earth. It must be observed also that there was not the smallest particle of earth upon the glass, and that the plants were left entirely to themselve, without being watered or attended to in any way whatever from the time of sowing to the time of reaping.

The cause of this success, they think, may be explained in the following maner:

"Straw being a bad conductor of heat, and a good conductor of electricity, maintains the root of the plant in a medium temperature, and prevents the earth from being deprived entirely of moisture. The moisture of the earth, or the substratum, being continual, facilitates the gradual and constant absorption of carbonic acid gas from the surrounding atmosphere, and hydrogen and carbon, the chief elements of nourishment to vegetables, are thus economized in regular supplies where they are constantly required, and pass in combination with oxygen from the roots, up to the stems and branches of the plants in which they are assimilated, and the oxygen throws off in exhalation from the leaves. The straw decays but slowly, and thus furnishes its substance by degrees to the young plant in due progression and proportion, (such as the silliquous ingredients for instance, of the pod or capsule,) so that the decomposition of the straw corresponds to the four phases of fermentation in progressing from the *saccharine* to the *alcolic*, the *acid* and the *putrid* states, analagous to those of *infancy, budding, youth* and *seeding* of the plant.

"We observe that our blades of wheat have but a very few roots, and those are short and hard, something like a bird's claw; and this agrees with the remarks of Mons. Raspail, who states that the most healthy plants in ordinary vegetation have exuberance of roots and fibres.

"Another important observation, also, is that weeds and parasical vegetation are prevented by this method, for the straw chokes every other plant but that of its own seed. Many other interesting observations might be made on these experiments, but we refrain, at precent, from obtruding on your readers; but if any one of them wish for further information on this subject, we shall willingly afford them every facility. The importance of the general result will easily become apparent without even comment, and a revolution in the present modes of agricultural labor is a necessary consequence of this discovery. No tillage will now be required, nor any artificial stimulants in manure and other more or less expensive combinations with regard to soil and culture. In fact, it would be tedious to enumerate the various advantages that may result in practice from this casual experiment, and therefore, we proclaim it simply to the world that all may proffit by it."

As this experiment can be easily tried, we hope some of our farmers will put it to the test, and communicate the result.

SIGNS OF A POOR FARMER.

He grazes his mowing land late in the Spring.—Some of his cows are much past their prime. He sows and plants his land until it is exhausted, before he thinks of manuring. He keeps too much stock, and many of them are unruly. He has a place for nothing, and nothing in its place. If he wants a chisel or a hammer, he cannot find it. He seldom does any thing in stormy weather, or of an evening. You will often, perhaps, hear of him in the bar room talking of hard times. Although he has been on a piece of land twenty years, ask him for grafted apples, and he will tell you he could not raise them, for he never had any luck. His indolence and carelessness subject him to many accidents. He looses cider for want of a hoop. His plow breaks in his hurry to get in his seed in season because it was not housed; and in harvest, when he is at work on a distant part of his farm, the hogs break into his garden for the want of a small repair in his fence. He always feels in a hurry, yet in his busiest day he will stop and talk till he has wearied your patience. He is seldom neat in his person, and generally late at public worship. His children are late at school, and their books are torn and dirty. He has no enterprize, and is sure to have no money, or if he must have it, makes great sacrifices to get it; and as he is slack in his payments, and buys altogether on credit, he purchases every thing at a dear rate. You will see the smoke come out of his chimney long after day-light in winter. His horse-stable is not daily cleansed, nor his horse curried. Boards, shingles and clapboards are to be seen off his buildings, for month after month, without being replaced, and his windows are full of rags. He feeds his hogs and horses on whole grain. If the lambs die, or the wool comes off his sheep, he does not think it is for want of food or care. He is generally a great borrower, and seldom returns the things borrowed. He is a poor husband, a poor father, a poor neighbor, a poor citizen, and a poor christian—and, worse than all, *he never pays for his newspaper.*

The Bankrupt Law.

From the Charleston Mercury.

BANKRUPT LAW.

In compliance with the request of mercantile gentlemen, we publish the following brief summary of the different steps or proceedings to be taken by a bankrupt in obtaining his discharge under the provisions of the present act.

I. An inventory must be carefully prepared, containing an accurate statement, according to the best of the bankrupt's knowledge and belief, of his creditors, their places of residence, and the amount due to each; also an accurate inventory of the bankrup's property, rights and credits of every kind, and the location and situation thereof, and of every part of it. The petition embodying this statement, and a declaration of the bankrupt's inability to pay his debts, must then be drawn and verified by the oath of the bankrupt, to be taken before a district judge of the United States, or before a commissioner appointed by the court for that purpose, or before a disinterested state judge where the debtor lives.—(Sec. 7.) This petition may then be presented to the district court of the district where the bankrupt resides, at any time. Sec. 1. 6.

II. On the petition being presented to the court, the court will thereupon order a hearing as directed in Sec. 7, and notice is thereupon to be published by the debtor, in one or more newspapers printed in the district where the debtor resides; such paper or papers to be designated by the court, which notice must be published at least twenty days before the hearing; and the notice must state the time and place of the hearing, and all the persons are thereby notified, and may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

This hearing is to be before the court, and is to be upon testimony under oath or affirmation—and where the testimony is written, the depositions must be taken before a district judge, commissioner or disinterested state judge, (Sec. 7.) The bankrupt should be prepared to attend this hearing with his counsel.

This is a preliminary hearing.

III. Upon the order or decree of bankruptcy following the hearing, the debtor becomes absolutely divested of his property; assignees are immediately appointed by the court by order, and all the property of the debtor is vested in the assignees so appointed. Provision is not made in the act for creditors naming any of the assignees, but the court will exercise proper discretion on this subject.

IV. The assignees having been appointed by the court immediately after the decree of bankruptcy following the hearing, it is their duty to proceed at once to take proof of debts, and to reduce the property, &c., of the debtor to money; and declare a dividend or dividends, so as to have a speedy settlement of the bankrupt's estate as required in Sec. 11. The Bankrupt in the mean time must at all times hold himself in readiness for examination under oath touching his property and debts, both before the court and assignees. The courts are to prescribe rules and regulations as to the proving of debts before the assignees.

V. The bankrupt having made a full surrender of his property, and having complied with such orders and rules of court as have been prescribed, and the assignees having discharged their duties and closed the estate, the bankrupt must then give public notice in some public newspaper designated by the court, to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested to appear and show cause why the bankrupt should not receive his discharge and a certificate thereof. Which notice must be published at least seventy days before the time of the final hearing.

The court in certain cases may direct personal service of the notice.

VI. After the expiration of ninety days from the decree of bankruptcy, and after the publication of the notice, and compliance with the other provisions first mentioned—if upon the final hearing no sufficient cause be shown against the discharge, and a majority in number and value of the creditors who have proved their debts do not object to a written dissent—and upon petition for the discharge, duly presented for that purpose, the court will grant a full discharge of the bankrupt from all his debts—and grant a certificate thereof, under the seal of the court, which will be valid against all suits and claims against the bankrupt up to the time of his bankrupcy.

VII. At the hearing last mentioned, the court before whom it is had, may, if they are of the opinion that the bankrupt has not complied with the terms of the act, or been guilty of any fraud, or if a majority in number and value of the creditors who have proved their debts file a written dissent to the discharge, refuse a discharge and certificate; in which event the bankrupt may, if he thinks proper, demand a trial of the facts before a jury; or appeal from the decision of the district to the circuit court. The appeal is to be tried at next circuit court thereafter to be held, either by the court or before a jury, at the *debtor's option.*

The forms which here follow, are given for the purpose chiefly of making more intelligible the mode of proceeding in order to bring a party before the court, under the act. The district courts will prescribe the precise forms to be used to bring a party before the court, and for the subsequent steps to the final discharge of the bankrupt; and this duty required of them by the act, renders it unnecessary as well as improper to attempt to give here a complete set of forms.

Form of petition for bankrupt applying under the voluntary clause.

To the Honorable S. R. B., judge of the district court of the United States, in and for the district of

The petition of respectfully showeth, that your petitioner is a resident of the of in the county of and state of and that your petitioner has become unable to meet his debts and engagements. And your petitioner further showeth, that he is indebted to the persons and in the sums mentioned and set forth in the schedule of debts hereto annexed and marked "schedule setting forth a list of petitioner's creditors, their residence, and the amount due each," and signed by your petitioner, which schedule, according to the best of your petitioner's knowledge and belief, contains a true and correct list of all your petitioner's creditors, their residence, and the amounts due to each of them; which schedule signed as aforesaid, your petitioner prays may be taken as part of this his petition; which debts your petitioner showeth have not in whole or in part been created in consequence of any defalcation by your petitioner as a public officer, or as executor, administrator, guardian, or while acting in any other fiduciary capacity. And your petitioner further shows, that the schedule hereto annexed and marked "inventory of property," and signed by your petitioner, contains a correct inventory of your petitioner's property, rights and credits of every name, kind, and description, and the location and situation of each and every parcel and portion thereof, to the best of your petitioner's knowledge and belief, which your petitioner prays may be taken as part of this his petition.

Your petitioner therefore respectfully prays, that he may by decree of this honorable court, be declared a bankrupt according to the provisions of the act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that such further order and proceedings may be taken as are provided for, directed, or required in and by the said act of Congress. Dated, &c.

Signed by the Petitioner.

Form of jurat to the foregoing.

United States of America, District of } ss: On this day of A. D. 18 , personally appeared the petitioner above named, and being duly (sworn) made solemn oath that the foregoing petition by him signed is true.

District Judge,
(or such other officer as may be authorised by the courts.)

NOTE.—If the list of debts and property should be brief, they may be contained in the body of the petition and the schedules dispensed with

Form of petition by creditor under the compulsory provisions of the act.

To the Honorable S. R. B., judge of the district court of the United States, in and for the district of

The petition of of the of state of respectfully showeth, that now a resident of within the district of being a trader, and actually using and exercising the trade and business of a merchant, is justly and truly indebted to your petitioner, in the sum of five hundred dollars and upwards, and also owing debts to the amount of two thousand dollars (and upwards,) did lately commit an act of bankruptcy within the true intent and meaning of the act of Congress in such case made and provided: and your petitioner further showeth, that in the month of last past, the said did depart from the state of where he is an inhabitant, with intent to defraud his creditors, (or state any other act of bankruptcy specified in the act)

In consideration whereof, your petitioner humbly prays, that the said may by the order and decree of this court, be declared and made a bankrupt according to the provisions and true intent and meaning of the said act of Congress; and that such further proceedings may be had in the premises as are directed, provided for, or required in and by the said act of Congress.

Dated, &c.

(Signed)

The form of the jurat to this petition may be the same as to the preceding.

From the Savannah Georgian.

INCREASE OF CRIME AND SOME OF ITS CAUSES.

No one at all conversant with the papers of the day, can fail of noticing the great increase of late, not only in the number of forgeries, theft, swindling, &c., but also of atrocious deeds of suicide and murder. They have reached an extent, truly alarming, and call loudly for some check by the strong arm of public opinion coming in and sustaining the majesty of law. We cannot take up a paper, without reading of some defalcation; some absconding bank officer; some extensive forgery; some sweeping burglary; some outrageous assault; some strange suicide, or some daring murder. The law of violence seems to bear sway in nearly every part of our land, and the misrule of the wicked is stealthily creeping in and overturning the wholesome restraints and habits of former times. Very many reasons have been assigned for this terrible state of things, but none which fully explains the cause, or which fully satisfies us as to its origin.—We are equally at a loss with others to solve this sad condition, though we are deeply sensible of its existence, and anxious to second some measures for averting it.

In revolving in our mind this subject, a few thoughts have arisen which we throw out in connection with it, as illustrative of some of our views as to the cause of the increase of crime which has now become so painfully apparent. To the reckless spirit of speculation, we are indebted for a large class of these misdemeanors. The great prosperity of the country a few years back; the ease of obtaining credit; the many fascinating schemes of stock-jobbers and land holders; the rise of real estate with a variety of kindred causes, combined to produce throughout the land a mania for speculation. The sudden acquisition of wealth was the one object of thousands; the old paths to affluence which involved patience, toil, diligence, and integrity were eschewed, and a royal road to riches, through some of the vast gambling [illegible] the day, became the infatuate desire of the multitude. That spirit soon wrought out its own ruin, and with it, burst the deceitful bubbles which appeared so beautiful to those who chased after their emptiness. Few gained anything, most lost all, and with that loss, there was engendered a lowering down of the moral sense; a relaxing of the tone of society; a demoralizing influence on mind and heart, which has prepared the way for, and ushered in a long catalogue of ills, which now afflict our land.

Another cause has seemed to us to be in the fact, that so many young men seek the various professions of Law, Medicine, and even the Ministerial.—Quite a number of the culprits who have been arrested of late, are persons above the ordinary standard of criminals, and some have even been identified with each of the above professions. Formerly, young men sought one or the other of these learned classes, because there was a disposition of mind, and befitting talents to encounter its difficulties, and master its principles, but now multitudes seek the profession because it is gentlemanly—an easy way of getting a living, and getting into society; and trust rather to some good stroke of fortune than to assiduity of study and attention to business. The consequence is, few attain their object; the rest become tiresome to themselves and others, are too proud to labour and too ignorant to be useful; and thus, fall into that intermediate state of society where selfrespect and personal resposibility are lost, and carless indifference and criminal indulgence take up the reins, now abondoned by discretion. Many a young man who might have been an ornament and a blessing to his friends and the world in an humble sphere of life, has been utterly ruined, and irrevocably lost, by aspiring to that condition for which neither the God of Nature nor of Providence ever designed him.

A still further cause, and one which should come home to every fireside, and every father and mother's heart, is the loose manner now strangely prevalent, of educating children, particularly boys.—There is a radical defect at home. The restraints of home seem altogether set aside; the parental counsels neglected, and the boy has grown wiser han his sire, and asserts his independence with a spirit demonstrative of his miseducation. We say strangely prevalent, for strange it indeed is, when parents, who have the best interests of their children at heart, should allow them to run the road to a precocious ruin. The most casual observer cannot but notice the ridiculous assumption of the airs of manhood by the mere striplings of our schools and academies; their striving to be thought men, and their eager rushing into the follies and extravagances of their seniors. The staid, sober habits of other days, when children were kept in their proper places, and under proper discipline, are particularly needed now, as a corrective to the license, and almost libertinism of the present race of youth.—The wholesome corrections and counsels of fathers and mothers, are loudly called for now, when there is in children such a tendency to throw off all restraint, and forget all law; and when they too often turn a deaf ear to the voice of parental wisdom, "charming ever so wisely." These are known and acknowledged facts; they are also known and grevious errors. To this state of things, many a man owes his ruin—to this lowering the standard of home requirements, many a youth owes his imprisonment; to this setting aside parental counsel, oh! how many a father's and a mother's heart has been made to bleed in lacerated anguish. Like Eli of old, they fail in their duty to their children, and their children fail in their duty to them, to society to God, and are made outcasts and scourges to the world. The press should unite its voice with the pulpit, in the correction of these evils; for it is not religion only, but our common welfare, and our country's stability which depend on the right education of the rising generation. The responsibility is most solemn, and it should be solemnly executed.

Another cause is found in the multiform temptations, seductions and extravagances of the times.—Turn the youth wherever you will he is beset by the glare of some allurement of evil: and steady himself as he may with good resolutions, he is too often inveigled into the deceptions of pleasure.—Love of dress and finery; anxiety for show and parade; a scorning of the little things of life, which go to make up the aggregate of character, and the vain-boasting pretensions of superiority, often without the means of maintaining those pretensions, are often the precursors of crime and disgrace, and betray a man into a course of evil conduct, ere he is hardly aware of his proximity to it. The facilities of travel offer him a hundred modes of escape, and he can go on from one depredation to another, from one city to another, changing his name with his residence, until by some providential means he is arrested in his career and given over to the demands of justice. And, finally, we think that the press has had too much agency in continuing this disastrous state of things. Originate it, it surely did not, but by its softening down of offences, by the use of some favorite, and we might almost say *fashionable* terms to express crimes; by preoccupying public opinion; by prejudicing the merits of the various culprits; by inducing misplaced sympathy for the offenders, and lessening the enormity of their deeds, the press has done much, we fear, to keep up a morbid taste in the community, alike foreign to good morals and good society.—Familiarity even with the most disgusting object, deprives it of its most repulsive features. So with the constant blazoning of criminal offences, the public sense soon becomes blunted by their frequent repetition; it comes to regard it first, as common, then as of little importance, until at last the most atrocious murder will hardly rouse it from its quietude.

It is thus that *frequency* induces crime; for where the culprit thinks he can be shielded by a hundred others, he will, as a natural consequence, be emboldened in his course of sin. There are arguments both for and against the circulation through the press of every offence at the bar. That it has its evils, we fully believe; whether it has its counter-balancing good, we are not prepared to deny.

From Gouge's Journal of Banking.

DEBTS OF THE SEVERAL STATES.

The following list exhibits the total amount of the indebtedness of each State, not including the debts occasioned by the deposite of the surplus money of the United States.

Maine,	$1,678,367
New Hampshire has no debt,	
Vermont has no debt,	
Massachusetts,	5,149,137
Rhode Island has no debt,	
Connecticut has no debt,	
New York,	20,165,254
New Jersey has no stock debt,	83,283
Pennsylvania,	34,723,361
Maryland,	15,106,026
Delaware has no debt,	
Virginia,	6,257,161
North Carolina has no debt,	
South Carolina,	3,764,734
Georgia,	500,000
Alabama,	10,859,556
Mississippi,	[illegible]
Louisiana,	20,585,000
Tennessee,	1,789,166
Kentucky,	4,605,000
Ohio,	14,869,476
Indiana,	12,667,433
Missouri,	13,465,682
Michigan,	2,929,557
Arkansas,	6,011,000
Florida,	3,900,000
District of Columbia,	1,500,000
	$198,367,455
Debts of the States for the U. S. surplus money deposited with them,	28,101,644
	$226,469,099

DEBTS OF CITIES.

New York,	$9,663,259
Boston,	1,698,232
Philadelphia,	2,495,400
Baltimore,	4,680,870
Albany,	695,532
Troy,	361,000
Cincinnatti,	860,000
New Orleans,	1,758,180
Mobile,	513,000
Charleston,	1,142,358
Total of City debts,	23,867,841
Total of State and City debts,	$250,469,099

THE STATE DEBTS.

The disease under which this country is laboring is *debt*—debt in every form—private debt, public debt, bank debt, municipal debt, State debt.

From a small pamphlet published at the office of the New York Evening Post, we transferred to our own columns a table showing the extent in which one class of debts, namely State debts, have in a short period been augmented, and their aggregate amount at the commencement of the present year. Since that time the sum has been considerably increased.

The foundation of the British funded debt was laid at the revolution in 1688. It took twenty-six years, (and those mostly years of war,) to raise it to two hundred million dollars. But in great Britain there was but one Government engaged in the business of borrowing. In the United States we have between twenty and thirty Governments all borrowing to the full extent of their ability.

In Great Britain, too, it should be recollected, that there was, at the time above referred to, but one incorporated paper money bank, to help the nation in running into debt. In the United States we have nine hundred such institutions. It is chiefly through their instrumentality that the amount of our public debt has been so rapidly augmented.

Great part of this debt has in fact been created for the establishment of banks. Most of the rest of it we owe to the facility of which bank *promises* to pay on demand, can be exchanged for State promises to pay at some future day.

The process is a very easy one, and for a time it was a very pleasant one, especially to those contractors who had "good, fat jobs" on the public works. But now the people at large must bear the burden. Taxation must be resorted to, or the credit of the States be dishonored. The rail roads and canals for which most of this debt has been incurred, will, in taking the country throughout, yield revenue enough to keep them in repair, and pay expenses of superintendence.

Thanksgiving in Maine, Massachusetts, and Connecticut will take place this year on the 25th inst.

Politics of the Day.

[No dominant party in this country has ever been so effectually demolished, in so short a time, as the present Whig, or Federal party—and that, too, by its own friends. Assuming power with an overwhelming majority in the national councils, and in almost every State in the Union, a few short months have brought about their utter destruction as a party. With no principle in common to unite them, the various fragments of Whigery have ceased their war upon the Democracy, and fell to destroying each other like so many kilkenny cats. We are glad to see this; it is hurrying from the ranks of Federalism a host of Republican Whigs, who forsook the standard of Democracy only from local or temporary causes. The physic is operating to a charm.

We have already published extracts from the address of Mr. *Cushing* of Massachusetts, and articles from various other leading Whig politicians and presses, renouncing Federalism and all its sins; and we now solicit attention to the following letter from Mr. *Wickliffe* of Kentucky, a distinguished Whig, and neighbor to Mr. Clay. The Federal press will hardly deny that Mr. W. is, or was lately, a Whig, and one, too, whom they have heretofore bedaubed with the most fulsome praises. Hear, then, what *he* says of Federal Whigery.—*Ed. Jeffersonian.*]

LEXINGTON, Oct. 1st, 1841.

GENTLEMEN: I am just in the receipt of your polite invitation, on the part of my fellow citizens of Montgomery and Bath, to join them on the 5th inst., at the the residence of S. Young, Esq., in the county of Bath, in celebrating the battle of the Thames.

I regrt that business of a character not to be dispensed with, will prevent me from meeting many friends with whom I should gladly exchange gratulations, in a happy meeting on that day rendered memorable and glorious to Kentucky by reason of a victory gained by her brave sons, over the combined forces of the British and savages—a day sacred to the memory of her illustrious dead, who sealed with ther blood the victories she has gained. But I have also other reasons for regretting my not being able to be with you. The alarming crisis which we are in, has no doubt called into existence the proposed gathering of the people of the patriotic counties of Montgomery and Bath, who have witnessed the extraordinary spectacle of a summer session of Congress, in which all the angry passions of men have been stirred up, even to personal combat and violence—the chamber of the House of Representatives turned into an arena for the pugilistic of that body, while the Senate, in uproar and violence, have come short of the House in blows *alone.*

They have witnessed nearly three months of this session pass off to no one good purpose, at the cost of more than a million of dollars, when the revenue is not equal to the current expenses of the Government. They have witnessed more: they have seen a majority of both Houses attempt to break down the President, and to force him to sign bills establishing Banks of the United States contrary to his views of the Constitution, against his oath of office, and, as he believes, the interest of the country; and when all efforts have failed to intimidate him at the capitol into a compliance with the demands of the majority, the reckless and abandoned of society have, throughout the length and breadth of the country, been stimulated to hang, shoot, and burn in effigy, the President of these United States, to the utter disgrace of the actors, their applauders, and instigators; and when these still fail to intimidate, the people have seen a portion of each branch of the majorities in Congress assembled at the Capitol to denounce their President, and on the part, and for the whole Whig party, proclaim that they are no longer responsible for the acts of the Government, and that they will finally force a compliance on the part of the President or change the Constitution of the United States, and the executive department of the government shall be brought under the will and control of the majority of Congress, and the checks and balances of our happy Union be forever destroyed. No wonder that the people, seein gand hearing these things, begin to act. It is time that they take their business in their own hands, and teach their servants that they are not their masters, but subject to, and are not to set their will above, the constitution; to indicate to Congress that they are but one branch of the government, and that their masters, the people, will not allow them to usurp powers over the executive department and trample it under foot, and that Congress will ask in vain for the power from the people, to enable them to do so. What a brilliant example of firmness and greatness does John Tyler exhibit to the world, of the value of our institutions and of the reverence due to constitutional government! Yes, he proves well, what a man strong in the affections of the country, strong in the moral firmness of his character, pure and spotless, is worth to a nation. While conflicts of party strifes assail him on every side, and a domineering majority demands of him to sacrifice on the altar of party the constitution he has sworn to support and protect, he stands forth the fearless defender of the constitution and of the rights of the executive and of the States. I have myself always believed that Congress possesses the power to incorporate a bank of the United States, as an agent to carry on the commerce of the States with foreign nations and between the States; but that the General Government cannot confer upon itself political powers not granted by the Constitution by incorporating itself, as was attempted by the two bank charters of last session.

If Congress can levy taxes and pay debts through a partnership with individuals for twenty years, they can incorporate the government under an act of incorporation for twenty thousand years; and if Congress can grant to the General Government the right to deal in promissory notes, bills of exchange, and gold and silver bullion, and to loan money at discount and usury—to buy chattels, and to deal in the land of the States, in partnership with other corporations, Congress can, on the same principle, grant to the General Government the exclusive right to deal in cotton or tobacco. In fine, Congress may, by an act of incorporation, grant away the trade of New York or New Orleans. Besides these arguments, and many others, standing against the principles of the bank bills passed by Congress at its late *dog days session*, on constitutional grounds, there are other and further objections to them in a moral and political point of view. In most civilized nations as in our states, laws exist against exorbitant usury; contracts exceeding a scale of interest fixed by law are not only violable, but offenders against laws prohibiting usury are punished *criminally;* and yet each of the bank bills vetoed by the President created (by a bank charter) the government of the United States not only into an enormous usurer, but into a usurer of the most odious and detestable character. By the fundamental law of the corporation, the government of the United States was to be taker and receiver of the one-third of all the usuries which the corporation could grind or shave from the face of labor for twenty years, and to stimulate its propensity to cut down the labor of the country in all its fiscal action. The only bounds required for the corporate privileges was what the corporation could squeeze out of the people over seven per cent. Thus did the majority of Congress, in violation of the Constitution of the United States, attempt to turn the government into a corporate usurers with other usurers, and to sell the privilege of exclusive shaving and cutting down the labor of the country for the excess of usury to be made and received upon these shaving establishments above seven per cent. President Tyler has, by his veto, stayed the work of the usurer, and maintained the constitutional integrity of the Government. But for this he is denounced, and the Executive department of the Government threatened with dismemberment. I stand for the Constitution, and go against constitutional tinkers, be they Whigs or Democrats; and as I cannot be with you, permit me to present to my countrymen, when assembled around the festive board, a sentiment:

The Constitution of the United States, the bond of our Union—and the sheet-anchor of our political safety—whenever, and by whomsoever, it may be assailed, may the people always have a John Tyler to defend and protect it.

I am your fellow-citizen,

ROBERT WICKLIFFE.

To Richard French, Aquilla Young, Peter Everett, Thomas J. Young, and James M. Summers.

From Kendall's Expositor.

THE FIRST DUTY.

The first duty of the Democratic party, on recovering their power in the State Governments, is to *restore to the People a Sound Currency, and reduce Domestic Exchanges to reasonable rates.*

How are these objects to be accomplished? The process is direct and easy:

COMPEL THE SUSPENDED BANKS TO RESUME SPECIE PAYMENTS, OR WIND UP THEIR CONCERNS.

That done, both objects are accomplished. The people will every where have a currency of gold and silver or its equivalent, and what is now called difference of exchanges will chiefly disappear, in point of fact, the greater part of that difference is not the difference of exchanges, but a *difference in the value of local currencies.* For instance: exchange between New York and Washington is quoted at about three per cent. The *real* difference of exchange is never over *one-half*, and seldom more than a *fourth* per cent. Exchange between New York and Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, &c., is quoted at *five* to *ten* per cent. when in fact it is seldom over *two* per cent. The rest of the apparent difference is produced by the depreciation of the currency at those places respectively, and ought not to be called exchange.

The reader cannot fail to perceive that a resumption of specie payments by the banks, by restoring a sound and equal currency at all those points, would at once annihilate so much of the difference of exchange, so called, as is produced by the depreciation of the currency, and show what the true difference really is.

The boasted whig remedy, a Bank of the United States, is impotent to produce either of these results. From 1818 to 1829, while we lived in Kentucky, there were two branches of the Bank of the United States in that State, and yet, during the whole period, and for years afterwards, the local currency was from 10 to 50 per cent. discount, and the exchange between that State and the Eastern cities something more. Every man who lived in Kentucky during that period knows that the United States Bank was perfectly impotent to furnish a sound currency or regulate exchanges, and that those objects were effected at last solely by the acts of the State Legislature restoring a specie currency or its equivalent. From the nature of the system, a Bank of the United States or other large bank can control the smaller banks *only so long as they can pay specie.* The instant they suspend payment, its power over them ceases, and it never can be resumed until the State Legislatures or a controlling public opinion steps in and compels the delinquents to return to the path of duty.

It is obvious that the State Legislatures and public opinion may be as effectually exercised *without* the existence of a Bank of the United States as *with it.* Now is the time to reduce the truth to practice. Let the Democratic States compel their Banks to resume, and those who are now misled by Whig arguments will find themselves in possession of a sound currency and regulated exchanges without the agency of a National Bank. In no other way can the arguments in favor of a Bank be so effectually refuted, and at the same time so essential a benefit rendered to the country.

The amount of currency would be largely increased by resumption, giving instant and effective relief to the people. Although the banks might, in a moderate degree, curtail their issues, millions of dollars, now hoarded in men's desks and other dark corners, would immediately appear in the light of day, and entering into the circulation, more than replace the amount of bank notes which might be withdrawn. We have not a doubt that the resumption would at once make money more plenty in all the States where it prevails, even though it should produce a considerable reduction of the bank notes in circulation. But the hoards of specie which would now produce this result, are daily diminishing. Not being used as a currency, it is becoming an article of merchandise, and finding its way into the mart of the nation, is shipped to Europe. At this moment specie is a drug in N. York, and is going out by hundreds of thousands in every packet that sails, while Foreign Exchanges are at rates which formerly precluded its profitable shipment. Why is this? It is beause in two-thirds of the Union it is not used as a currency, and is gradually abandoning the country to depreciated bank notes and worthless shinplasters.

Democrats, it is your first duty to stop this pro*sume.* The longer that measure is delayed, the cess. The way to stop it is to *compel the banks to re*more of the specie will be gone, the more difficult will resumption be, and the less decisive will be the relief to the people.

"Now's the day and now's the hour."

From the New York Evening Post.

The Duty of the Democratic Legislatures.—If, as the result of the late elections pretty clearly indicate, the Legislatures of a great majority of the States should be Democratic, they will lie under the deepest and most solemn and weighty responsibilities to the people. They will stand committed to carry out those great principles which have ever been the creed of the Democracy. To this they are pledged, and for this they will have been chosen. They cannot avoid the great duty imposed on them without justly forfeiting the confidence of the Democracy, disgracing themselves in the eyes of both parties, and going far to convince the people that neither professions or pledges can be relied on when coming in conflict with the sordid interests of local combinations, lobby members, and moneyed institutions.

Hitherto, it cannot be denied that the Democratic State Legislatures, or at least those so calling themselves, have failed in a vast many intances to fulfil the just expectations of their constituents. The people deputed them to carry out reform, and they have but too often, not only neglected their duty, but become accomplices in the creation of new abuses. However they may have distinguished themselves by their opposition to these, as candidates for office, it must be confessed that too many Democratic members, when the period of action arrived, had belied their professions and deserted the standard under which they gained the victory, while othes have cooled down to the freezing point, and been congealed into absolute frigidity.

This metamorphosis has generally, if not always, occurred in questions involving great pecuniary interests, such as Bank reform, and internal improvements. These generally work wonders. There seems to be a mysterious, inscrutable influence connected with all measures of this kind, which at the very moment the power of arresting profligate public expenditures or bank abuses is acquired by these patriots, blinds their understanding, disarms their hostility, and so confounds their perceptions, that they forget or despise all previous declarations and pledges, and become the passive, if not active instruments in perpetuating mischievous old systems, and devising new. When it comes to probing the wound deeply, or amputating the limb, they become exceedingly qualmish, their nerves begin to quiver, and it is all over with them.

We hope to see no more of this, notwithstanding the Penroses and Burdens, who sold the State of Pennsylvania to the insolvent Bank of the United States, have shared the rewards of the Pipe Layers under the Whig Administration. No honest man ought to envy them their honors or their bribes. Like the capulets and gold lace of the menials of European aristocracy, they are badges, not of honor, but disgrace. They are the wages of sin, and the wages of sin is death. These, and such like men, may continue to pass current in society; they may be tolerated; but wherever they go, and wherever they are known, they will be secretly despised. They are forever divested of that glorious consciousness of intrinsic worth which is the prime source of human happiness, and can never acquire, because they do not deserve, that high estimation from their fellow-creatures which is only voluntarily tendered to integrity. They are therefore examples not to imitate, but to avoid, and should stand as the light boats on the reef to warn the mariner from approaching.

The Democracy, wherever they gain the ascendency in the State Legislatures, are, in the first place, pledged to a thorough and radical reform of that pernicious banking system which has robbed the people of untold millions, and still continues the system of robbery with increasing voracity; which has distracted, embarrassed, and obstructed the industry of the country, by rendering employment uncertain, and wages the sport of bank contractions and expansions: and which, more than all other causes combined, has undermined the morals and corrupted the principles of those who have been its accomplices and victims. This the triumphant Democracy stands pledged to do; and let their representatives beware how they flinch from the test, when it comes.

In the second place, the Democracy stand pledged to arrest that wild and reckless system which, in nine cases out of ten, is miscalled internal improvement; and which "developes the resources of a state" by plunging it into almost hopeless, irretrievable bankruptcy; which has laid so many States at the feet of banks and foreign money lenders; which has converted the free people of the United States into bondsmen, condemned to labor through succeeding generations to pay for the prodigality of their forefarthers; which, while it affected to hasten the progress of our country, has arrested its prosperity for at least a hundred years; which has entailed on us the disgace of forfeiting our faith at home and abroad, and made it our only alternative either to be taxed or dishonored.

These are the two great lions which the Democracy stand pledged to take by the beard, whenever they acquire the power of correcting abuses. There are other grievances, which we shall not at present enumerate. Let them look to it, we repeat, at once, least by their flinching from their high responsibility, they become objects of contempt to their friends, of scorn and derision to their opponents.

From Kendall's Expositor.

TARIFF TAXATION.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN TWO FARMERS.

Farmer Smith.—Neighbor Jones, you are always talking about the tax that Congress has imposed on us by the bill increasing the duties on goods brought from foreign parts. I am sure I pay no tax to the Government at Washington.

Farmer Jones.—You don't! Don't you use salt in your family, and give it to your cattle?

Far. S.—Certainly; but I don't pay any tax on that.

Far. J.—You do indeed. The Government takes from you one bushel out of evey six, or makes you pay for five bushels as much money as would buy six, if there was no tariff, and a little more.

Far. S.—I don't understand that; please to explain.

Far. J.—The tariff imposes a tax of twenty per cent. on all the salt brought into the country, which the Government makes the merchant pay to its collectors in the cities. On every five bushels he lands from the ships, the Government makes him pay as much as one bushel is worth. That increases the cost to him one-fifth. When he goes to sell it to the farmers, he adds what he pays the Government to the price, and so makes the farmers pay it back to him. Do you understand it?

Far. S.—I think I do. If the merchant pays a dollar for two bushels, the Government makes him pay twenty cents to the collector, and when he comes to sell it to us, he makes us pay him a dollar and twenty cents for the two bushels.

Far. J.—Exactly—that is the principle, but the practical effect is worse than that. The merchant, you know, must have his profit on all the money he pays out for the salt, whether to the maker, the importer, or to the Government. He adds the same rate of profit to the twenty cents paid for duty, as he does to the one dollar paid for the salt. If his profit be twenty per cent. it amounts to four cents on the duty, so that for every twenty cents the merchant pays the Government, the farmer pays twenty-four cents to the merchant.

Far. S.—Yes, yes, I see it now. But much of the salt we buy is made in this country, and they don't tax us on that.

Far. J.—It is the same thing. The same tax which compels the importing merchants to raise the price of the salt that comes from abroad twenty-four cents on every dollar's worth, enables the maker of salt at home to increase the price of his salt twenty-four cents on the dollar's worth also.

Far. S.—I see that, but it don't go to the Government.

Far. J.—Whom does it go to?

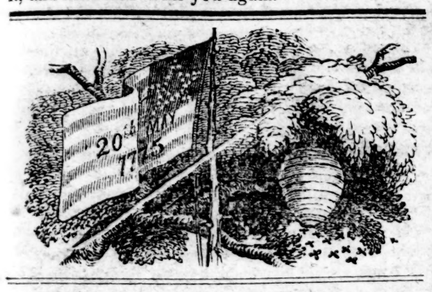
Far. S.—To the salt-maker, I suppose.

Far. J.—Exactly so. And in that way, the tariff makes the Farmer pay to the salt-maker twenty-four per cent. more on every dollar's worth of salt bought of him, than he would have to pay if there was no tariff at all.

Far. S.—Mr. Clay says this is to protect home industry

Far. J.—Does that law protect your industry or mine, or that of any other farmer, mechanic, or day laborer, which compels us to give twenty-four per cent. more for our salt than we would have to give if there was no tariff at all?

Far. S.—Well, well, I have never thought of this thing before; I will go home and think about it, and then talk with you again.



MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1841.

☞ *Another Rich Mine.*—We are informed that a Gold Mine, which promises to be very extensive and unusually rich even for this "gold region," has lately been discovered on the land of a Mr. *Morrison*, thirteen miles east of Charlotte. The richest ore is found in what miners call "pockets." One specimen we saw, about three times as large as a dollar, contained one hundred and forty pennyweights of gold. The ore, so far as the mine has been worked, averages from ten to twelve pennyweights of gold to the bushel.

☞ *Democracy in Wake.*—The Democrats of Wake County have taken the field by nominating Mr. JAMES B. SHEPARD for the State Senate. Mr. S. has accepted. The meeting that made this nomination also seconded the call for a State Convention of our party on the 10th January.

The elections just over in Florida, for members of the Territorial Legislature, have resulted in another Democratic victory. "That ball," started in Maine, seems to be rolling over the whole Union. "So mote it be!"

The Whigs say that "*apathy*" among their party caused their defeat in the late elections; that they were displeased with the course of events at Washington, and to show Mr. TYLER that displeasure, they refused to go to the polls and vote. If true, these allegations are but a poor compliment to Whig patriotism. But they are contradicted by recorded facts, as we can show:

In Georgia, MCDONALD's vote this year is greater than VAN BUREN's in 1840, by 4,778; while DAWSON's is less than HARRISON's by 7,778. And the final result shows a clear Democratic gain since 1840, of 12,456.

In Vermont, the Democratic vote this year is 3,625 *greater* than Van Burens's; while the whig vote is 7,781 less than Harrison's.

In Maine, the Democratic vote for Governor is over 3,000 more than Van Buren's, and the whig vote over 8,000 *less* than Harrison's.

In Ohio and New-Jersey, the popular vote cannot well be ascertained, as the elections were only for members of the Legislature; but the gains are evidently largely in favor of Democracy.

In Pennsylvania, while the whig vote for Governor is this year 30,446 less than Harrison's, the Democratic vote is only 7,100 less than Van Buren's. Take this with the vote in Maryland, (from the importation of voters between which two States the operations of the "pipe layers" were first discovered,) and the secret of the success of Federalism in 1840 is at once apparent. The whig vote in Maryland this year is 5,213 *less* than Harrison's, while the Democratic vote is just 200 *more* than Van Buren's.

Do these facts and figures show *apathy* in the Federal ranks;—or do they not rather show that the people, indignant at the "pipe-laying" frauds of 1840, and disgusted, and alarmed at the proceedings of the Extra Congress, are deserting their deceivers, and returning by thousands to the standard of Democracy?

Some honest whig paper at the North, noticing this excuse of its colaborers for their defeats, humorously remarks—"it was well for our party that the great body of our voters did not go to the polls; for if they had, they might have done like those who did go—*vote the locofoco ticket.*" This is sensible talk.

☞ *A Voice from the Cradle of Liberty.*—The Democracy of Boston held a great meeting at old Faneul Hall, (the Cradle of Liberty) on the 26th ultimo, at which the following eloquent Resolutions were adopted. What Democrat, or what *Republican Whig*, can read them without giving a hearty *amen!* to the noble sentiments they contain?

"*Resolved*, That, in common with the people of the several States which have spoken, through the ballot box, since the 4th of March last, *we go for* "*a change*," both of the men and of the measures which have provoked the unequivocal, universal, and indignant reprobation of a whole nation of freemen, as manifested in the tidings now daily wafted to us upon every breeze.

"*Resolved*, That the total disappearance of vast Whig majorities in Maine, in Indiana, in Pennsylvania, and Ohio, as well as in other States, in districts and counties where the aggregate vote a year ago exceeded the number of legal voters of whose existence any evidence can be furnished, is a pregnant proof to confirm the direct testimony, already sworn to by competent witnesses, of the stupendous system of frauds upon the ballot-box, to which the aristocracy owed in part their victories over the just and righteous cause of liberty, during the hard cider debauchery which so lately swept over the land.

"*Resolved*, That it is our duty as men, as freemen, as citizens of this glorious Republic, as fathers of a race that must inherit from us either liberty or slavery, as exemplars of a world to whom we must afford hope or despair for the final destiny of man, as children of the God of Freedom who created all men equal—to doom and commit to irretrievable destruction that empire of corruption which, by the doings of the Extra session, at the fiat of the dictator Clay, overshadows the Union, but which we have sworn on the altar of our country to prostrate and annihilate—against which we wage eternal war, and will never rest nor pause til that warfare be accomplished, and our triumph consummated.

"*Resolved*, That the false history and false prophesies, false statements and false promises, misrepresentations and delusions, which will render the Whig campaign of 1840 forever infamous—a hissing and a byeword to posterity—together with the frauds on the rights of suffrage, the bribery and corruption of the elections, and, since that time, whether in promises or in the distribution of gold or offices, the delirium tremens of political drunkenness,—the enormities of the extra session and the dictatorship, and the national odor of the carcass of the United States Bank, are the principal causes of the present unprecedented reaction, before which the whole fabric of falsehood vanishes, and the refuge of lies dissolve like a wreath of smoke in a whirlwind

"*Resolved*, That the verdict pronounced by the several States in such emphatic condemnation of the aristocratic misrule of Clay's myrmidons, gives the most cheering assurance that Democracy does not err in her ultimate reliance on the popular intelligence; but that we may rest with undoubted trust and perfect confidence on "*the sober second thought of the people—never wrong, and always efficient.*"

"*Resolved*, That the stupid attempt to bribe the people of the United States with their own money, taken from them with vast expense, loss, and injustice, by the Distribution bill, is only one exemplification of that contempt for the popular intelligence which has always been characteristic of aristocracy; which was shown in the mummeries and charlatanism of the log cabin demagogues, and which is now recoiling upon their heads in such a tempest of indignation.

"*Resolved*, That the total abandonment by Government of the business of banking, and the performance by the Treasury Department of its own proper functions, is imperiously required by the dictates of the Constitution, approved by decisive experience, and indispensable to secure the very existence of liberty.

"*Resolved*, That *we are in the midst of a revolution*, and that in the thundering response which Georgia has sent back to Vermont and Maine, and Maryland and Pennsylvania to Indiana, we hear the voice of awakened millions pronouncing the doom of Whigism and its abominations, and that the land is redeemed from the pestilence

"*Resoled*, That in this revolution, as in that which tried the souls of our fathers, the Old Bay State ought not to suffer any to go before her; and that we now, on this 19th day of October, *the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis*—here, in old Faneul Hall, within whose walls still linger the echoes of the voice of Samuel Adams, the patriarch of incorruptible Democracy, we pledge ourselves, one and all, to do our part to rescue the liberty which is our birthright from the hands of spoilers, and to prostrate with an utter overthrow, the temple and the banded host of Mammon."

☞ *The Western Carolinian.*—We are rejoiced to see, by a slip from the office of the "Western Carolinian," at Salisbury, that the publication of that sterling Republican print is to be resumed in a short time. From the slip announcing this fact, we copy the following remarks explaining the causes of the changes against Whigery, as shown in the late elections:

What has brought these great changes about? The answer is plain,—IT WAS THE DOINGS OF THE WHIGS AT THE EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The following are some of these doings—viz:

The very *first* act that they passed after meeting together, was an act to put money into their own pockets—an act making an appropriation to pay the expenses of the Extra Session.

The *second* act was to create a new National debt of *twelve millions of dollars!!* During the administration of Gen. Jackson, the whole of the debt created by the Revolutionary war and the war declared in 1812, was paid off. But the second act of the WHIGS after they got power into their own hands, was to create a *new* National debt of twelve millions, which, unless they are checked, will soon swell up to one hundred millions.

The *third* act on the list, is an act making a *present of twenty-five thousand dollars* out of the public money, to Mrs. Harrison.

A fourth is, an act authorizing Mrs. Harrison to receive and send all letters, and packages, *free of postage.*

Another act is entitled—"An act making appropriations for the funeral expenses of Wm. H. Harrison," &c.,—amounting to between *three* and *four thousand dollars.*

Another act provides that all the money arising from the sales of Public Lands, shall be taken out of the Treasury and divided among the States,—say between three and five millions of dollars annually;—and,

Then comes an act to increase the *taxes* on the country fully ten millions of dollars, to supply the place of the money given away to the States,—to Mrs. Harrison, and other unjustifiable expenditures.

Another act is one that the Republican party has always opposed, and the Federalists always advocated,—it is, what is called the *Bankrupt Act.* Many of the Whig newspapers boast that this is the greatest and best measure of the Extra Session. It is certainly "a new way to pay old debts."

These are some of the doings of the Whigs at the Extra Session—but not all—there are a good many other acts, and almost all of them provide for the expenditure of money.

The amount of money voted away during this Extra Session is upwards of *five million of dollars*;—but these *Reformers*, it seems, are not satisfied with this,—for Mr. Clay, as chairman of the Finance Committee in the Senate, towards the close of the Session, gave notice, that, at the next Session, they must increase the *new National debt* by making another loan—or, that they must lay further taxes on the people. At the same time, he said the expenditures of the Government should be about *twenty eight millions of dollars* annually.

The expenditures during Mr. Van Buren's administration were about 21 millions annually. This was loudly denounced by the Whigs as being too extravagant; but no sooner are they in power than they run the expenditures up to *twenty-eight millions*, and their leaders proclaim that this is what it should be.

Let all the Tax-payers of the country seriously consider these doings of the Extra Session, and honestly answer whether these are the fruits they were promised.

The Democratic members of the Tennessee Legislature and the citizens of Davidson county, gave a public dinner to Ex-Gov. POLK on the 23d ultimo. Some of the toasts on the occasion are excellent. We subjoin a sample or two from the *Nashville Union:*

"*The Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of* 1798—One penned by the author of the Declaration of Independence—the other by the Father of the Federal Constitution—the Text Book of the Democratic Republican Party.

"*The sober second thought of the People.*"—The late triumphs of Democracy in Maine, Maryland, Georgia, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio, are fresh proofs that, ultimately, "it is *never wrong and always efficient.*"

"*The President of the United States*—His prompt discharge of one of the highest duties devolving on the Executive by a judicious exercise of his Constitutional prerogative, regardless of the insincere counsels of a factious cabinet, has secured for him a fame which his false friends may envy but cannot destroy;

"*The Extra Session of Congress.*—Unnecessary, unwise, improvident. The verdict which the sovereign people are now rendering, is a deathknell to the vaulting ambition of the Imperial Jove of the Senate at whose significant nod it was convened.

"*The Distribution Bill*—Bribery in disguise.—While the proceeds of the sales of the public lands are tendered to the States with one hand, an exhausted Treasury is replenished by a system of onerous taxation levied with the other. Great indeed must be the latitude of that construction which finds a power in the grant to justfy its enactment.

"*The Bankrupt Law*—The last quack medicine for the relief of modern financiers—our country, sound in its morals and inexhaustible in its resources, needs no such panacea, and calls loudly for its repeal."

☞ Were it not for the vexatious delay of the mails, we might have given this week some returns from the **New York elections, which closed on the** 4th instant. However, we hope the results will be good, even should they come late.

At the latest accounts, the Hon *Henry A. Wise* was lying dangerously ill in Philadelphia, with intermittent fever. We hope he may recover in time to attend the opening of Congress, as his absence in the present state of parties would be greatly felt.

Joseph Bibb Terry, who lately robbed the Danville (Virginia) Bank of $92,000, has been tried and acquitted, *of course.* If he had taken a ham of meat to keep himself from starving, he would have been sent to the penitentiary.

Connecticut Whigery.—The Hartford Times tells some ugly things on the members of the last Connecticut Legislature. At the commencement of the session, about five hundred dollars worth of pitchers and tumblers, inkstands, sanbboxes, &c., were purchased by the State for the use of the members. But when they adjourned, every man grabbed what he could, and thus the property of the State was all lugged away, and not even so much as a broken tumbler left as a relict. The "Times" asks:—"If it is right to steal inkstands and tumblers, is it wrong to take sheep and chickens without leave?" The last Connecticut Legislature was almost unanimously Whig, of course.

"*Noble Compliment.*"—A paragraph with this caption has for some time been going the rounds of the Federal papers, stating that the citizens of Woodford County, Ky., had purchased, (at $18,000) the farm on which Mr. *Crittenden*, the late U. S. Attorney-General, was born, and made him a present of it. It is now said, however, that Mr. C. will have to take "the will for the deed," as the "citizens" *intended* to make him the present, but could not raise quite funds enough. The late elections probably threw a damper on the affair.

At our latest dates, a proposition was before the Legislature of Tennessee to go into the election of United States Senators on the 18th instant. The Democratic members of the two Houses addressed a searching letter of inquiry to Mr. *E. H. Foster*, one of the candidates of the Feds., to know his views in regard to the measures of his party at the Extra Congress, and he refused to answer. This shows whigery to be in a ticklish condition in Tennessee.

More of the New Jersey "Broad Seal."—Governor PENNINGTON seems determined to signalize New-Jersey as the home of legislative and Gubernatorial fraud and outrage upon popular rights. In the Senate of the Legislature of that State, parties are equally divided. When they met a few days since, a compromise was made, by which the Democrats elected the Speaker and the Feds. the Clerk. But Gov. *Pennington*, enraged at this equal distribution of offices, stepped into the Senate and took his seat as presiding officer, (which he would have had a right to do, if his term of office as Governor had not expired.) The Democratic members seeing the object of the move, indignantly withdrew and left the Senate without a quorum. About this time, a proposition was received from the other House to go into the election of Governor, and Gov. Pennington insisting upon going forward with the business before them, a *Whig* Senator, throwing off party trammels and disgusted with the course of Gov. P., rose and opposed the motion. He said Gov. Pennigton's term of office having expired, he had no right to take his seat as presiding officer of the Senate, and was an intruder upon their councils. This shot from such a quarter produced terrible confusion, in the midst of which the Senate adjourned.—This is but a fair exemplification of the "broad seal" frauds of 1838.

"*Not so Fast!!*"—The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian thinks we are guilty of *man-worship*, because we said in our last that no man can be a true Whig who abuses Mr. Clay. It seems to us this Editor cannot distinguish between lauding a man on account of attachment to his person and approbation of his principles."—*Salisbury Watchman.*

"No one can abuse *Henry Clay* and be a good Whig," were your words, Mr. Watchman. Is there any allusion in them to *principles?* None, unless, as we said before, *worship* of "Harry of the West" constitutes Whig principles. You had better learn to comprehend the bearing of your own scribbling, (if that be possible,) before you accuse us of misrepresenting it.

One hundred and twenty men were arraigned and tried in Ogle county, Illinois, recently, charged with murdering the *Driskells* and other horse-thieves, last spring. They were all acquitted without the jury leaving the box.

Another Bank Rogue.—Sylvester Spencer, manager of the pension agency connected with the Mechanic's Bank in New-York, has proved a defaulter for upwards of eleven thousand dollars.

☞ The *Farmers' Register* for November is on our desk. Table of Contents next week.

A bill has passed the Senate of the Tennessee Legislsture to remove the Seat of Government from Nashville to McMinnville.

State Temperance Society.—We learn that the late Temperance Convention at Raleigh, organized a State Temperance Society, adopted a Constitution, and elected the following officers:

John Phifer, Esq., of Cabarrus County, President.
Rev. Samuel Wait, President of Wake Forest College, 1st Vice President.
Bythan Bryan, Esq., of Johnson, 2d V. President.
Alexander Anderson, Esq., of Wilmington, 3d V. P.
Gen. Alfred Dockery, of Richmond, 4th V. Pres't.
John A. Mebane, M. D., of Guilford, 5th V. Pres't.
Jonathan White, of Pasquotank, 6th V. President.
Rev. Bennet T. Blake, of Wake County, Corresponding Secretary.
Rev. Drury Lacey, of Raleigh, Recording Secretary.
Jesse Brown, Esq., of Raleigh, Treasurer, and
Wm. Hill, Wm. Peck, Chas. Dewey, John Primrose, and Thomas J. Lemay, Esquires, Executive Committee.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says:—"It may be edifying to the ladies, and to such as visit Washington in the Winter for its social pleasures, to know that only one-third of the new Cabinet are Benedicts. Mr. Forward, Mr. Wickliffe and Mr. Upshur are widowers; Mr. Legare is a bachelor; Mr. Webster and Mr. Spencer only are blessed with wives. Messrs. Legare and Wickliffe, however, compensate in some sort the absence of wives; the first by bringing his mother and sister, and the latter his two daughters, to enlarge and animate our social circles."

State Temperance Convention.—This highly respectable body assembled on Monday last in this city, and proceeded to organize by the appointment of Dr. John A. Mebane, of Guilford, President; Rev. H. G. Leigh, Vice President; Thos. J. Lemay, Jesse Brown and William W. Holden, Secretaries. More than one hundred delegates were in attendance. The Convention was addressed with signal ability and eloquence, on Monday, by the Rev. Jno. Seys, African Missionary, the Rev. Leroy M. Lee, of Richmond, Va., and Mr. John T. Cary, the delegate from the Washington Society of Baltimore. Other distinguished gentlemen (among them the Rev. D. Capers) were invited to participate in the proceedings, and every moment in the Convention promises the happiest results.—*Ral. Star, 3d inst.*

The Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met in this city, in the Court House, on Wednesday last. In consequence of severe domestic affliction, Bishop *Andrew*, who was expected to preside over its deliberations, was unable to attend. The Rev. *Moses Brock* was chosen President of the Conference, and the Rev. *Sam'l S. Bryant*, Secretary. The Rev. Dr. *Capers*, of the S. Carolina Conference; the Rev. Mr *Seys*, from Liberia; the Rv. *Leroy M. Lee*, Editor of the Richmond Christian Advocate, and the Rev. Mr. *Deems*, Agent of the American Bible Society, are in attendance. There has been preaching in the Methodist Church three times a day, to large and attentive congregations; and on the Sabbath the pulpits of the Presbyterian, and Babtist Churches were likewise occupied by ministers belonging to the Conference. The weather has been delightful, the city has been thronged with visiters, the preaching has been characterised by zeal, piety and ability, and the services have been highly interesting and gratifying to all. The collection taken on Monday night in behalf of missions, amounted to more than $650. The Conference is expected to adjourn to-day.—*Ib.*

The Weather—Winter.—The New Orleans Picayune, of the 23d ult., speaking of the weather says—"For the last three days has been quite cold, and yesterday would do very well for a winter day. The way the chimneys about the city smoked was comfortable. Stoves and stove-pipes were bought and sold and knocked up in quantities. Piles of Pittsburg coal encumbered the side-walks on every square. Heavy overcoats and double breasted merino vests were donn'd by the men, while quilted shawls and tippets, with other "fixins" to match, enveloped the "fair proportions" of the ladies.—Old winter is coming; but alas! the pestilence still rages; taking from our midst the friends and kindred of early life!"

On the 23d, there was a white frost in New Orleans.

Texas.—An election has recently taken place in Texas, by which Gen. *Samuel Houston* was elected President of that Republic by a majority of more than 5,000 votes. Gen. *Burleson* was elected vice President, by a majority of over 2,000.

From the Savannah Republican of Oct. 26.

GOOD NEWS FROM FLORIDA—*Once More!*

The United States seamer General Taylor, Capt. Gilham, arrived last evening from Florida. From a passenger, we learn that Tigertail and most of his band, about one hundred Indians, have been induced by Alligator to come in at Tampa, where they are safe under the care of Col. Worth. It will be recollected that Alligator is one of the Indians recently arrived in the Territory from Arkansas, for the purpose of inducing his brethren to emigrate to that country.

We learn from the St. Augustine News of Friday last, a copy of which was received by the General Taylor, that Capt. M. S. Howe, of 20th Dragoons, indicted sometime since for manslaughter, has been tried by the Superior Court and acquitted. The trial lasted seven days.

Shipment of two hundred and fifty Indians, including Coacoochee and his entire band!—We have information from Tampa Bay to the 14th instant, which may be relied on, stating that Colonel Worth had shipped 250 Indians to the west, including Coacoochee and his entire band, Hospitarkee and 85 of his band, and a considerable portion of Halleck's people; and that arrangements are in rapid progress for extensive and energetic winter operations, to follow up the active summer campaign with which our present indefatigable commanding officer has "astonished the natives"—for really he has allowed them "no rest for the soles af their feet," or permitted them "a local habitation," since he has had the conduct of movements against them. Truly, there is *now* cause to rejoice in the apparently well founded anticipation that this disastrous war, which has laid and kept waste for a painfully protracted period, some of the fairest portions of our Territory, is drawing near its close, and that it will be terminated in time to enable those of our citizens who have been driven by it from their homes, to return to them in season for the next year's crop; and that we may soon indulge in the exulting and joyous exclamation, of *live again, Florida.—St. Augustine News.*

Boston Beaten!—The great Race Horse *Boston*, whose owner recently challenged the world for $45,000, has been actually *distanced* on the Philadelphia course! There were three entries for the Purse—*Boston, John Blunt*, and *Fashion*, by imported *Trustee.* Bets of $100 to $10 were freely offered on *Boston* against the field, and as freely taken.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Madisonian speaks of the despicable course of the Clay newspapers, "particularly the most scurrilous among them, the Richmond Whig." The Whig replies with great warmth, styling the editor of the Madisonian "a cringing spaniel"—a contemptible "creature" who "would to-morrow, if ordered by his master, unsay all he has written for months past." The public seem to be in a fair way to get the truth out of these whig organs, at last.—We doubt not that their portraits of each other are drawn to the life.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

John C. Colt.—The plea of insanity, it seems, is to be made in the case of John C. Colt, the murderer of Mr. Adams. His brother, who is a member of the St. Louis bar, has stated in a letter to the editor of a St. Louis paper, that insanity is hereditary in the family; that his brother John has several times become insane, and on such occasions manifested a desire to commit suicide. A sister also had been afflicted in the same way, and finally poisoned herself.—*New York Tribune.*

Semmes, the Student who shot Professor Davis at the University of Virginia last year, and was for some months confined in jail, was finally bailed in the sum of $25,000, on account of failing health. His trial was to have taken place at the late term of the Superior Court of Albemarle, but he forfeited his recognizance. We understand that he passed through Wilmington a few weeks ago, in such feeble health that he had to be carried from the cars to the boat. He was accompanied by some relations. There is no probability of his recovery.

Fayetteville Observer.

Married,

In Stokes county, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. Michæl Doub, Mr. *Wotler R. Bitting* to Miss. *Susan*, daughter of Jhon B. Hampton, Esq.

In Salem, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Wm. H. VanVleck, Mr. *John Henry Blum* to Miss *Nancy Baker.*

Died,

In this county, on the 19th ult., in the 27th year of her age, of phthisis pulmonalis, Mrs. *Margaret P.*, wife of John H. Grier, and daughter of the late Capt Alexander L. Ross.

In Rowan County, on 29th ult., *Robert N. Fleming*, Esq., Chief Justice of the County Court of Rowan, an amiable, honest and very useful man.

In Salisbury, October 31st, at the residence of his mother, Mr. *George W. Baker*, late of Fayette County, Ala., aged 27 years.

At Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus county, on the 31st ultimo, Mr. *Starling Smith*, aged about 21 or 22

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, OCTOBER 27.

Brandy, peach,	35 a 40	*Lime,*	$2½ a 2¾
Do. apple,	30 a 32½	*Lead, bar,*	7 a 8
Bacon,	7½ a 8	*Mackerel, none*	a
Beeswax,	27 a 28	*Molasses,*	27 a 30
Butter,	12½ a 15	*Oats,*	30 a
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	*Oil, linseed,*	70 a 75
Coffee,	10 a 13	*Nails, cut,*	6½ a 6¾
Cotton,	7 a 8¼	*Powder, keg,*	$6½ a
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 20	*Rags,*	2½ a
Cotton Bagging,	20 a 25	*Sugar, brown,*	8½ a 11
Corn,	45 a 50	*Do. lump,*	16 a
Copperas,	3½ a 4	*Do. loaf,*	18 a 20
Candles, (F.F.)	a 17	*Salt, bushel,*	60 a 75
Flour,	$5 a 6¼	*Do. sack,*	$2 a
Feathers,	35 a 40	*Tallow,*	10 a 11
Flaxseed,	90 a $1	*Tin, box,*	$13 a 13½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	*Tobacco, leaf,*	3 a 5
Do. dry,	12½ a 14	*Wheat,*	$1 a 110
Iron,	5 a 5½	*Whiskey,*	30 a 35
Lard,	7 a 8	*Wool,*	15 a 20

4-4 *Sheeting, Fayetteville Manufacture,* 8 *cts. pr. yd.*
34 *do do do* 6 *do*

CHERAW, OCTOBER 26.

Beef, in market,	4 a 6	*Flour, country,*	$5¼ a 6
Bacon, fm. wag.	9 a 10	*Feathers,*	40 a 48
Do retail,	10½ a 11½	*Hides, green,*	5 a
Butter,	10 a 20	*Do dry,*	10 a
Beeswax,	22 a 25	*Iron,*	5½ a 6½
Bagging,	25 a 28	*Lard, (scarce),*	11 a 12
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	*Lead, bar,*	10 a
Coffee,	12½ a 15	*Molasses,*	40 a 50
Cotton,	8 a 8¾	*Oats,*	30 a 37
Corn, (scarce),	50 a	*Oil, currier's,*	75 a $1

CAMDEN, NOVEMBER 3.

Beef	5½ a 7	*Cotton,*	7 a 8½
Bacon,	8½ a 10	*Feathers,*	30 a 35
Butter,	18¾ a 25	*Flour,*	$6 a 6½
Beeswax,	12½ a 15	*Molasses,*	37½ a 50
Bagging,	24 a 27	*Sugar,*	9 a 14
Coffee,	15 a 16	*Salt, sack,*	$2 a 2¼
Corn,	45 a 50	*Wheat,*	$1 a

Flour is scarce. A load or two would readily command 6 1-2; perhaps more.

Camden Journal, Nov. 3.

COLUMBIA, NOVEMBER 4.

Bagging,	18 a 25	*Molasses,*	36 a 45
Bale Rope,	12½ a 14	*Oats,*	40 a 45
Bacon,	7 a 16	*Peas,*	55 a 62½
Coffee,	12½ a 18	*Salt, sack,*	$2¼ a 2½
Cotton,	8½ a 8¾	*Sugar, brown,*	11 a 18
Corn,	65 a 68	*do loaf & lp.*	15 a 20
Flour, new,	$7¼ a 7½	*do Louisiana,*	8 a 10
Lard,	10 a 12	*Tallow,*	12 a 14

Cotton.—The receipts light for the season. The quality very good; prices remain pretty much the same as last week, 8 1-2 a 8 3-4. *Corn.*—Scarce, and in demand at 65 a 70 cents. *Groceries.*—The market is well supplied and no change to notice in prices.—*Temperance Advocate November 4.*

$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 7th instant, a negro boy named JOE---or MARCUS, as he is some times called. Said boy belongs to the heirs of a Mr. Strong in Steel Creek Settlement, in this County, where it is likely he will make his way, as he has a wife in that neighborhood. He is about 28 years old, dark complected, of obscure speech, and about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high. The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of said boy to me in Charlotte between this and the 15th instant, or $5 for his delivery any time thereafter.

J. B. KERR.

Charlotte, Nov. 9 1841.

New Cash Store.

CHARLES E. MOSS & CO.

ARE NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING A

Splendid Assortment of

New Goods,

In the Brick Store formerly occupied by Samuel A. Harris. Their Goods were purchased in New-York and Philadelphia for CASH ENTIRELY, by one of the firm. They flatter themselves that their Stock will be found cheaper than any ever offered for sale in this place. As they intend to do an exclusive CASH BUSINESS, they hope that none will expect to purchase on *tic.*

Charlotte, November 2, 1841. 33...F

ATTENTION!

Officers of the 69th Regiment.

YOU are hereby commanded to parade at *Williamson's Old-Field*, (on the Potter Road,) on the 24th and 25th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipt according to law for Drill. It is understood that the Officers of the 68th Regiment will meet for Drill at the same place and time.

By Order of Col. T. C. WILSON.

M. L. D. McLEOD, Adjt.

November 2, 1841. 33...3w

Strayed,

FROM the Subscriber, on Monday, the 25th ultimo, a large gray HORSE. He was last seen at the plantation of Mr. John Erwin, near Charlotte, on the Tuckasege road. Any person taking up said Horse and delivering him to Col. Alexander in Charlotte, shall be liberally rewarded. JOHN F. HUNTER.

Mecklenburg Co., Nov. 2, 1841. 34...F

Almanacks!

A SUPPLY of BLUM'S FARMERS' & PLANTERS' ALMANACK for 1842, just received and for sale at this Office. This Almanack is calculated for the meridian of Salem, N. C., and contains a large fund of valuable information.

November 2, 1841. 34

POETRY.

FROM THE NEW YORK NEW ERA.

SONNETS.—By B. Halleck.

I.

To love and be loved again—to feel,
That one heart beats responsive to our own:
To cherish joys that words can ne'er reveal,
Gentle and lovely as the dying tone
Of far off music; to go strongly forth
On life's rough journey girt with woman's love,
And woman's truth, jewels of priceless worth,
That sorrows dim not, trials but can prove;
To stand with her bedside the shrines where lie
Our household gods—to feel her true hand preess
Our own in silence, while within her eye
Glistens the tear of holy tenderness;
To listen to a voice whose every tone
Tells us, that we on earth are *not* alone.

II.

To see the worm feed on the pallid cheek,
Where shines the star presaging swift decay:
To tremble with a fear we may not speak;
To bid adieu to hope's declining ray;
To know that she we love and prize must die,
Even in the opening of her spirit's dream—
That the deep love that flashes from her eye,
Is doubly bright with life's last hectic gleam;
To stand beside that loved one's grave and feel
Life's utter loneliness; to silent shed
Tears, bitter tears, o'er memory's waste—to kneel
Beside the dwelling of our cherished dead—
Sending the bruised spirit forth to trace,
Beyond the sky, her peaceful resting place.

III.

To stand upon life's desert and to know
The love-lit radiance of womans's eye
Is not for us, to watch the flowret blow,
That on another's breast must blushing lie;
To cast affection on one shrine and feel
There's no divinity to feed the flame;
To feel the brain throb and the senses reel,
Whene'er we hear the loved and cherish'd name,
Of one whose heart can give no echo back
Unto the voice of our burning prayer;
Where crush'd to earth hope perishes in gloom,
And memory weeps in pleasure's living tomb.

IV.

These are the lights and shadows of man's life,
The fretwork woven by the hand of fate
With the mix'd web of his existence—rife
With grief or gladness; yet around *him* wait
A thousand ministrants, to dry the tears
Of deepest sorrow or estrange the mind
From love's first thraldom, breathing in his ears
Spells more enchanting than he leaves behind,
A thousand streams gush forth to sweep away
The dim memorials of joy and grief,
Beneath whose waves, unseen, unnoted, lay
Affection's garlands, withered—flowers and leaf—
While other gods, Ambition, Wealth, or Fame,
From his changed heart a fleeting homage claim.

V.

But love, first love, woman's life—to her
No second flame its deep oblivion prings,
At one long shrine a trembling worshipper;
Fearful, yet trusting, her young spirit clings,
Unchanged, unchangeable, that altar round,
Through weal and woe—through glory, grief, or shame,
Till death, whose hand alone can quench the flame,
O'er the crush'd heart uprears the grassy mound.
Should faslehood's hand sweep o'er the living lyre
Of young affection, that put once can pour
Forth from the heart its melody and fire,
She droops the riven strings in sadness o'er,
And like the fabled bird of Southern skies,
Enamor'd of its own sweet music, with it dies.

MISCELLANY.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

ELM TREE HALL;

OR, DO NOT MEDDLE WITH WHAT DOES NOT BELONG TO YOU.

About twenty years ago there lived a singular old gentleman in the Hall among the Elm Trees. He was about three score years of age, very rich and somewhat odd in his habits; but for generosity and benevolence he had no equal. No poor cottage stood in need of comforts which he was not ready to supply; no sick man or woman languished for want of his assistance; nor even a beggar, unless a known impositor, went empty handed from the hall.

Now it happened that the old gentleman wanted a boy to wait on him at table, and to attend him in different ways, for he was very fond of young people. But as much as he liked the society of the young, he had a great aversion to that curiosity in which so many people are too apt to indulge. He used to say, "The boy that will peep into a drawer will be tempted to take something out of it; and he who will steal a penny in his youth, will steal a pound in his manhood." This disposition to repress evil, as well as to encourage good conduct formed a part of his character, for though of cheerful temper, and not given to severity, he would not pass over a fault till it was acknowledged or repented of.

No sooner was it known that he was in want of a servant, than twenty applications were made for the situation; but he determined not to engage one till he had in some way ascertained that he did not possess a curious, prying disposition.

It was Monday morning that seven lads, dressed in their Sunday clothes, with bright and happy faces, made their appearance at the Hall, each of them desirous to obtain the situation they applied for. Now, the old gentleman being of a singular disposition, had prepared a room in such a way that he might easily know if any of the young people who applied to be his servant, were given to meddle unnecessarily with things around them, or to peep into cupboards and drawers. He took care that the lads who were then at Elm Tree Hall, should be shown into this room one after another.

At first James Turner was sent into the room, and told that he would have to wait a little; so James sat down on a chair near the door. For some time he was very quiet, and looked about him; but there seemed to be so many curious things in the room, that at last he got up to peep at them. On the table was placed a dish cover, and James wanted sadly to know what was under it, but he felt afraid to lift it up. But habits are strong things; and James was of a curious disposition; he could not withstand the temptation of taking one peep; so he lifted up the cover. This turned out to be a sad affair; for under the dish cover was a heap of light feathers; part of the feathers, drawn up by the current of air, flew around the room, and James in his fright, putting down the cover hastily, puffed the rest of them off the table. What was to be done? James began quickly to pick up the feathers, one by one; but the old gentleman, who was in the adjoining room, hearing a scuffle, and guessing the cause, entered the room to the consternation of Jas. Turner, who was very soon dismissed, as a boy who had not principle enough to resist even the slightest of temptations.

When the room was once more arranged, Thomas Hawker was placed there until such time as he should be sent for. No sooner was he left to himself, than his attention was attracted by a plate of fine ripe cherries. Now, Thomas was uncommonly fond of cherries. And he thought it would be impossible to miss only one among so many. He looked, and longed and looked, for some time; and just as he had got off his seat to take one, he heard, as he thought, a foot coming to the door; but no, it was a false alarm. Taking fresh courage, he went and took a very fine cherry, for he was determined to take but one, and put it in his mouth. It was excellent; and he then persuaded himself that he ran no risk in taking another; this he did, and hastily popped it into his mouth. Now, the old gentleman had placed a few small cherries at the top of the others, filled with cayenne pepper; one of these Thomas had unfortunately taken, and it made his mouth smart and burn most intolerably. The old gentleman heard him coughing, and knew very well what was the matter. The boy who would take what did not belong to him, if no more than a cherry, was not the boy for him. Thomas Hawker was sent about his business without delay, with his mouth almost as hot as if he had put a burning coal into it.

William Baker was next introduced into the room and left to himself; but he had not been in the room two minutes, before he began to move from one place to another. He was of bold, resolute temper, but not overburdened with principle; for if he could have opened every cupboard, closet, and drawer in the house, he would have done it directly. Having looked around the room, he noticed a drawer to the table, and made up his mind to peep therein;—but no sooner did he lay hold on the drawer-knob than he sat a large bell a ringing, which was concealed under the table. The old gentleman immediately answered the summons, and entered the room. William was so startled at the sudden ringing of the bell, that all his impudence could not support him; he looked as if one might knock him down with a feather. The old gentleman asked him if he rang the bell because he wanted anything?—William was so much confused, and tried to excuse himself, but all to no purpose, for it did not prevent his being ordered off the premises.

Samuel Jones was then shown into the room by an old steward; and being of a curious disposition, he touched nothing, but only looked at things about him. At last he saw that a closet door was a little open, and thinking that it would be impossible for any one to know that he had opened it a little more, he very cautiously opened it an inch further, looking down at the bottom of the door that it might not catch against any thing and make a noise. Now had he looked at the top instead of the bottom, it might have been better for him, for at the top of the door was fastened a plug which filled the hole of a small barrel of shot. He ventured to open the door by littles, till the plug being pulled out of the barrel, the leaden shot began to pour out at a strong rate; at the bottom of the closet was placed a pan; and the shot falling upon this pan made such a clatter, that Samuel was half frightened out of his senses. The old gentleman came into the room to inquire what was the matter, and there he found Samuel nearly as pale as a sheet. Samuel was soon dismissed.

It now came to the turn of Harry Roberts to be put into the room. The other boys had been sent to their homes in different ways, and no one knew the experience of others who had been in the room of trial. On the table stood a small round box, with a screw top to it, and Harry thinking it contained something curious, could not be easy without unscrewing the top! but no sooner did he do this than out bounced an artificial snake full a yard long, and fell upon his arm. He started back and uttered a scream which brought the old gentleman to his elbow. There stood Harry with the bottom of the box in one hand, the top in the other, and the snake on the floor. "Come, come," said the old gentleman, handing him out of the room," "one snake is quite enough to have in the house at a time; therefore the sooner you are gone the better," with that he dismissed him without waiting a moment for his reply.

Roger Bell next entered the room, and being left alone, soon commenced amusing himself by looking at the curiosities around him. Roger was not only curious and prying, but dishonest too; and observing the key was left in the drawer of a book-case, he stepped on tiptoe in that direction; but the moment he touched the key which had a wire fastened to it, which communicated with an electric machine, Roger received such a shock as he was not likely to forget. No sooner did he sufficiently recover himself to walk, than he was told to leave the house, and leave other people to lock and unlock their own drawers.

The last boy was John Grove; and though he was left in the room full twenty minutes, he never, during the time, stirred from his chair. John had his eyes in his head as well as others, but he had more integrity in his heart; neither the dish cover, the cherries, the drawer knob, the closet door, the round box, nor the key, tempted him to rise from his seat; and the consequence was, that in half an hour, he was engaged in the service of the old gentleman at Elm Tree Hall.

John Grove followed his master to his grave, and received a large legacy for his upright conduct in his service. Read this, ye busy, meddling, peeping, pilfering young people, and imitate the example of John Grove.

A LAUGHABLE STORY.

FROM THE FRENCH.

The Count Hohenlohe, on his death bed, gave a musqueteer his letter case to deliver to his banker, whom the infatuation of pleasures had perverted him form seeing. He had made no use of his bills of credit, as death had not given him time to spend the ready money he had brought with him. The poor young man having given his last sigh, the musqueteer made the necessary preparations for his funeral. While things were in this situation, there arrived two English noblemen at the same house. They were placed in a chamber adjoining that in which the dead body was laid out, and out of which it had been removed. They could only allow one bed for them both, all the others being engaged; but as the weather was cold, and they were friends, they made no difficulty of lying together.

In the middle of the night, one of the two not being able to sleep, and growing weary of his bed, arose in order to amuse himself in the kitchen, where he heard some people talking. He had diverted himself there for some time, when being willing to return whence he came, he again went up stairs; but instead of entering his own chamber, went into that of the deceased Count, over whose face they had only thrown a cloth. There is not so much ceremony used in Fracne, in the management of their dead, as in England and Germany; for they are there satisfied with showing their affections to the living.

The English nobleman having put out his candle, laid down boldly by the defunct; when creeping as close to him as possible in order to warm himself, and finding his bed-fellow colder than himself, he began to mutter—"What the devil's the matter, my friend, you are as cold as ice. I will lay a wager, cold as you are, you would have been warm enough if you had seen the pretty girl that is below stairs. Come, you may take my word for it," added he, pulling him by the arm, "come, zounds! stir; I'll engage you shall have her for a guinea." While he was holding this fine conversation with the dead, who detached from the things of this world, did not even give himself the trouble of making a reply, his chamber door was opened, which made him raise his head to see who was coming in; but judge what must have been his surprise when he saw a servant lighting in a joiner, who carried a coffin on his shoulder! He thought at first that he had been in a dream—but looking about him, and seeing the visage of one who had not spoken a word, a visage over-spread with a mortal paleness, he made but one jump from the bed to the middle of the chamber. The joiner and the maid were immediately persuaded that it was the corpse, who, being unwilling to be shut up in the coffin, was now playing his gambols. Their legs were unable to move with a swiftness proportionable to their fears; and the joiner, maid, coffin and candlestick, rolled over one another from the top of the stairs down into the kitchen. "Zounds! what are you all about!" cried the landlord. "What, is the devil flying away with the dead man?" "Mercy on us!" cried the maid, "it is rather the dead man would run away with us." "I am the son of a b—h," said the joiner, "if that dead man there has any more occasion for a coffin than I have.—Why, he has got into the middle of the room, and has just struck up a hornpipe." "The devil he has," cried the landlord, "we will soon see that."

While all the family were trembling and getting ready to follow the master of the house, the English nobleman, who had found again his chamber, had slipped into bed quite out of breath, and his friend having asked him where he had been, he answered, "Justling with a dead body,"—"'sblood! a dead body!—it had, perhaps, the plague!" cried he, jumping, in his turn, out of the bed, and running to the door to call for a light. The landlord, landlady, and servants were passing through the gallery, and no sooner saw him than they imagined it was the dead man who had appeared again.—What confusion!—what shrieks!—what clamors! The Englishman, terrified at the hideous noise, ran into his room and slipped into bed with his companion, without the least fear of catching the plague!

From the Baltimore Republican of September last.

THE "FISCAL AGENT;" OR, THE CABINET EXPLOSION.

Tune—"*Yankee Doodle.*"

Come girls and boys, both far and near,
And listen to my ditty,
Whilst I rehearse, in doggrel verse,
The "blow up" in the City
Of Washington, so fam'd of late,
For gouging and for biting,
For Federal rows, for "*gags*," and laws,
And Parliamentary *fighting!*

The *Clay Whigs* built an Idol up,
And call'd it "*Fiscal Agent;*"
They said if Tyler'd father it,
They'd have a royal pageant,
And praise his name to endless fame,—
Place him on Glory's summit;—
He put his finger on his nose,
And said they "*couldn't come it!*"

His conscience—*Constitution*, too,
His *oath*—all these forbade it—
He let the *Veto number one*,
Cold as a wedge he laid it;
No Paixhan bomb among their ranks
Could create more confusion;—
Some swore, some raved, and some bawled out,
He's broke up the "*delusion!*"

Twelve years have we been striving hard,
To gull and cheat the Nation;
And when we thought that all was safe,
Here's another botheration!
Our scheme is blown—our track's found out—
Dark clouds about us lower,
Our "*Fiscal Agent's*" blown "*sky high,*"
Our Cider's all *turned sour!*

We'll try again, with diff'rent name—
(Altho' we much do dread him,)
To catch this "*Captain Tyler, too*"
We'll see if we can't "*head him!*"
There's "Jocky Botts," he's just the man
To write a cunning "*letter*"
To "*Coffee-House*" in Richmond town—
We cannot choose a better.

We'll call it "*Corporation*" now,
Tell him what most strange is—
It is the very "*thing*" we want
To "*regulate Exchanges!*"
But when they thought the plot was fix'd
To "*head off*" 'Captain Tyler.'
The Richmond letter, it leaked out,
And bursted Botts' *biler;*

Bell and Ewing both turned pale—
Webster he turn'd "*blue,*" sir,
When "Captain" Tyler placed his match
To veto number two, sir!
Then off she went!—with loud report!
(Every word is true, sir!)
Coonskins, Cabinet, Barrels, all
High in the air they *flew sir!*

Then here's a health to "*Tyler too,*"
We'll pledge him in "*hard Cider,*"
May he give Whiggery another blow,
And burst their breeches wider.
We'll pledge again to glorious Maine,
For none but Feds deride her—
And may we in October next
Place Maryland *beside her.*

Trombone vs. Bull.—The Lafayette (Louisiana) Chronicle, in enumerating the various definitions given to the word "gentleman," relates the following anecdote:

"An intoxicated trombone player was returning from a country ball, and while crossing a field he was accosted by a bellowing bull. What with the darkness in the eyes of a man who could not have seen straight had it been daylight, the trombone player mistook the bull for a brother musician, and the bellow for a defiance to a trial of skill. Possessed with this idea, he gave a blast on his instrument that made the "welkin ring." The bull taking this as a challenge from some other bull, advanced towards the trombone player, and bellowed with greater energy. "You'll have to blow—hic—blow louder than that, my—hic—my fine fellow," said the musician; whereupon he propped himself against a stone wall and gave another blast. The enraged bull, without more ado, interrupted the strain by attacking the trombone player in the rear, and throwing him over the wall. "There," he ejaculated, as he slowly regained his legs, "you—hic—*may* be a musician, *but by gosh you're no gentleman!*"

Nine States a Day.—Some gentlemen on board the steamer Diamond the other day, were conversing on the wonderful powers of steam, the great facilities it had given to travelling, &c.; one gentleman remarked that a man might leave New York in the morning and arrive the same night in Baltimore, thus being in five States in one day. "Only five, is it you say?" said an Irishman present, "and its myself was in nine states on Monday last." The company were incredulous, and called on Paddy to explain how such a thing could be possible, which he did as follows: "Well, ye see, gintlemen, I was married in New York on Monday morning at 6 o'clock, and wint wid my dear Bridget to Baltimore the same day, and sure enough before I got there, I was after getting drunk as a baste, so ye persave I was in the State of New York, the state of Sobriety, the state of Single Blessedness, the state of New Jersey, the state of connubial felicity (that's what ye call matrimony) the state of Pennsylvania, the state of Delaware, the state of Maryland, and the state of Intoxication, all in one day, and the whole of which was owing to the wonderful power of stame."—*Evening Mail.*

Glentworth and the Collector of New York—We give below an extract from a letter of *Alexander Hamilton*, which has been before the public for a week or two, and has called forth no denial or explanation from Mr. Curtis. The affidavit referred to in Mr. Hamilton's letter, was an ex-parte statement made by *Glentworth*, in which Mr. Butler, and several other gentlemen, were charged with a conspiracy against Messrs. Blatchford & Co., when in fact and in truth, the gentlemen referred to had been merely aiding to ferret out that system of "pipe-laying" which was striking at the very foundations of our free institutions, and if not rooted out, would deprive the people of their legitimate voice, and subject them to the government of a corrupt moneyed oligarchy, by the purchase of men and votes like cattle in market.

If the allegation of Mr. Hamilton is not true, it is easily contradicted. And it is not one of those charges which can be got rid of by treating it with silent contempt. The American people are giving notice to the "pipe-layers" that a day of reckoning is at hand, and Mr. C. had better clear his skirts, if he can, of the allegations of Mr. Hamilton. The letter of Mr. H. says:

"After the exposure of the election frauds of 1838 and 1839, I was applied to by James B. Glentworth, to act as one of his legal advisers. During the time I acted as his counsel, I learned from him, that Mr. Curtis had *prepared* an affidavit for said Glentworth to swear to, which affidavit I became satisfied from the statement of Mr. G., it would be improper for him to leave in the possession of Mr. Curtis.—This affidavit was accordingly withdrawn, and handed over to me. It was in the hand-writing of Mr. Curtis. I became satisfied on the perusal of it, knowing that it was drawn by Mr. C., with a *full knowledge of the facts*, that his conduct in the matter was highly reprehensible; and from that time my confidence was impaired in his integrity. Not long after this transaction, (and after an indictment had been found against Mr. Glentworth, charging him with a participation in said election frauds,) I was informed by said Glentworth, that Mr. Curtis had called upon him, and offered him the sum of $2,000, for certain papers which had been placed by Mr. Glentworth in my possession, and which contained evidences of the said election frauds.

"Mr. Glentworth declined the offer. Mr. Curtis then replied as follows: *If I had offered you* $4,000, *Col. Hamilton would recommend a still larger sum.* This reflection was not only groundless, but gratuitous, as I had invariably, from the time the frauds first came to my knowledge, refused to approve or sanction in any way, negociations for a settlement of those disgraceful transactions."

TO THE

Fashionable Public.

THE Subscribers respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. They have just received their

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS FOR 1841—2:

and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

Their Shop will be found in the south-east wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.

Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7....y

COACH MAKING.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail. All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Branch Mint He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

"With Scissors sharp and Razor keen,
I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, *the Barber,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to affordre enti satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds o

Letter-Press Job Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice Orders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

Journal of Banking:

BY WILLIAM M. GOUGE, OF PHILADELPHIA

This Journal will contain—

1st. A new edition of "A Short History of Paper Money and Banking in the United States," by Wm. M. Gouge, with corrections and additions, bringing the narrative down to the present time.

2d. Essays on Banking, Currency, Exchanges, and kindred topics, in which efforts will be made to place these subjects in the clearest light possible.

3d. A semi-monthly review of the times, embracing the most important events, especially those which affect the general operations of business.

4th. Such miscellaneous matter as will, while it will add to the interests of the work, subserve its main object, which is that of showing the true character of our paper money and banking system, and the effect it has on the morals and happiness of the different classes of the community.

This Journal will be especially intended for Farmers and Mechanics, but it is hoped it will not prove unuseful to Merchants and other productive members of society.

It will be published once every two weeks. Each number will contain sixteen pages octavo, double column, with the leaves stitched and cut, thus uniting the advantages of the open sheet with a form convenient for binding.

The paper will be fair and the type good. The price will be

For one copy, one dollar and fifty cents a year.

For four copies, five dollars, or one dollar and twenty-five cents each.

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In all cases, subscriptions must be paid in advance.

THE CULTIVATOR,

A consolidation of Buel's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer.

WILLIS GAYLORD & LUTHER TUCKER, *Editors.*

Prospectus of Vol. 8, *for* 1841.

THE Cultivator was established to improve and elevate the Agriculture of the country; to give a proper tone to the morals and mind of the farmer; to show him the dignity and importance o his profession; to store his mind with useful knowledge, and convince him that while all classes are and must be more or less dependant on each other, he alone of the whole can make any near approach to independence. If there is one thing more than another, which in this country gives a man superiority over his fellow men, it is knowledge; and this knowledge,—knowledge which is essential to the success of the farmer as to other men,—it is the design of the Cultivator to aid in imparting.

☞ The volume for 1840, is filled entirely with Original Communications, embracing articles from about 300 Correspondents, from almost every State in the Union.

If an increase of subscription beyond any *precedent* in the history of Agricultural Journals,—if the almost unanimous voice of the public press in our favor,—if the multitude of private yet flattering testimonials we have received, added to a circulation amounting the first year to Twenty-two thousand, may be admitted as evidence, then we have certainly most abundant reason to be gratified with the success which has attended the Union of the Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer. No expense has been or will be spared to render the Cultivator worthy of the patronage it has received. In the number, variety and excellence of its Illustrations, it is without a rival at home or abroad, the last volume being embellished with nearly One Hundred Engravings, illustrating the improved breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Building, Implements, &c., making the Cultivator, all things considered, it is believed, the Cheapest Agricultural Paper ever published in this or any other country.

TERMS—One Dollar per annum—Six copies for $5—the money to be remitted in advance, free of postage. A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed to Agents who will obtain 25 or more subscribers, and 25 per cent. to those who *obtain* 100 or more. All subscriptions to commence with a volume.

Postmasters and gentlemen disposed to lend their influence to aid the cause of Agriculture, are respectfully requested to act as agents. Address

JESSE BUEL & CO.

PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned proposes to publish a Democratic Newspaper, under the title of "The Index," to be edited in Washington city, and printed in Alexandria, District of Columbia, three times a week during the session of Congress, and twice a week the remainder of the year, at five dollars per annum The first number to be issued about the 1st of September next.

There is a demand for a paper of this description, at the point indicated. The call is creditable to the vigilance which dictates it, and shows a proper appreciation of the exigency of the times. The critical condition in which we find the great and permanent interests of the country, resulting from an extraordinary combination of men and circumstances, all antagonist to the just and abiding principles of the Democratic party, and the injury likely to ensue from a system of measures which there is every reason to believe that combination is about to establish, will, we doubt not, insure the co-operation of the true friends of the Constitution, in all well directed efforts to resist it. So far as the abilities of gentlemen high in public confidence can be employed to effect this object, we have an assurance of their aid, and rely upon the Republicans of the surrounding country for a corresponding evidence of there approbation and support.

We look upon the present as the most important juncture for the re-establishment or final overthrow of the Republican party, which has occurred since the termination of the last century. The celebrated report of Mr. Madison of that day asserted the true creed, and sustained it by an argument which has never been answered, and is unanswerable.

The external party badges of fomer times need not now be recapitulated. The intrinsic grounds of separation at the first still exist; and the principles which animated and separated the Federal from the Republican party have not remitted in their operation. A fundamental difference of opinion in the interpretation of the Constitution, and as to the powers of the General Government, severs now, as in earlier times, the latitudinarian from his opponent. Parties in their ascendency have fluctuated alternately; it is a fallacy, therefore, to say that certain points of difference being removed, the Federal party, as such, is extinct. The opposing principles of construction, above referred to, are destined to remain in permanent conflict as long as our Government exists.

A crisis is at hand. The shadows that hang over the face of the future must soon pass away, and then we shall know whether John Tyler of Virginia is politically a friend or foe—whether he will, in the hour of extremity and danger, stand up for the Constitution and his oft-repeated and long-cherished principles, or yield to the influence of those who desire to use, but will never sustain him. "He is our foe, who does his country wrong." If he prove a friend, we must defend him; if a foe, condemn him—as we go for measures, not men; and we estimate and measure by the Democratic standard of Thomas Jefferson.

In conclusion, we would direct attention to the facilities and advantages attending this location. Our contiguity to the Capitol of the Union, and the residence of Mr. Jesse E. Dow (one of the Editors) being there, will enable us to give the political news and proceedings of Congress as early as the papers printed in Washington. We are situated in the midst of several Congressional districts of Virginia and Maryland, whose commerce flows hither, and whose people are at present overwhelmed by papers of an opposite character.

☞ Communications for publication, or orders for the paper, will meet with prompt attention by being addressed to the proprietor and publisher, at Alexandria, D. C. JOHN M. JOHNSON.

Oct. 12, 1841.